



INŠTITUT ZA SANITARNO INŽENIRSTVO
Institute of Public and Environmental Health



HISTORIA SANITARIA
Complete Guide Through Sanitarian History

Public and Environmental Health History

a novel approach to comprehensive review and promotion

THE ONGOING PROJECT

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Auckland, 20 - 23 March 2018

Public and environmental health



One Health approach



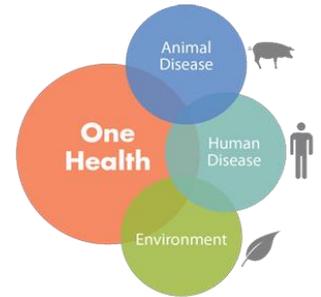
Professionals



The One Health Triad



One Health approach



What

- to attain optimal health for **people, animals and the environment.**

Approach

- to designing and implementing **programmes, policies, legislation and research** in which multiple sectors communicate and **work together** to achieve better public health outcomes.

Work together

- **professionals** with a range of expertise who are active in different sectors, such as public health, animal health, plant health and the environment.

Professionals - Work together



Public health
professional

Environmental
health professional

Sanitary
engineering
professional

Professionals - Work together

Public health as a profession

The art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society



Environmental health as a profession

Environmental health is that branch of public health that is concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment that may affect human health



Sanitary engineering as a profession

- An activity that covers all technical fields where engineering activities are more efficient than medical action to settle public health problems.
- To adapt man's environment by engineering means to the requirements of his health. Applied to public health and not personal health of an individual.

Professionals - Historical background

Sanitarian

- a person who is **trained and experienced** in the field of **sanitary science and technology** and who is authorized to carry out the educational, inspectional and enforcement duties in the field of **environmental health services**

„Sanitary engineer“

- a common term to denote those who have the **basic knowledge of engineering and health sciences**
- possess specific knowledge and skills for **solving hygienic, technical and environmental problems** indoors and outdoors
- especially trained to deal with **hygiene problems in facilities, processes and activities** that are important for maintaining a **healthy living environment**

Professionals - Historical background

1956

The training of Sanitary engineers: schools and programmes in Europe and USA

Lack of true sanitary engineers courses in Europe

1967

The education of engineers in environmental health

Broadening scope of environmental health in industrialized society

1973

Study on manpower requirements in environmental health

The role and training of sanitary engineers and other environmental health personnel

Professionals - Historical background

USA

In the USA the term „**sanitary engineering**“ is being replaced by the term „**environmental engineering**“ to reflect the broader impact of engineering efforts to control and prevention of environmental hazards

Europe

- Tendency at **university level** to forget the **public health approach** and to revert to the traditional civil engineering approach
- Tendency to emphasize **environmental** rather than the **public health** approach
- **Copenhagen 1982** – Consultation on the **public health component** of SE training curricula:
 - „International recognition only of those **sanitary (or public health) engineering courses** in Europe which stress public health in their curriculum!“
 - „Those courses which fail to include sufficient public health training should **no longer be called sanitary engineering courses!** “



Academics, lecturers, teachers,
teacher trainers
Agriculturists
Agronomists
Architects
Bacteriologists
Biochemists
Chemical process engineers
Civil engineers
Climatologists
Communications experts
Disaster preparedness specialists
Ecologists
Economists
Engineering specialists
(with postgraduate qualifications)
Entomologists
Environmental biologists
Environmental chemists
Environmental engineers
Environmental health administrators
Environmental health educators
Environmental health managers
Environmental health officers
Environmental health planners
Environmental health technicians
Environmental lawyers
Epidemiologists (with medical degree)
Epidemiologists
(without medical degree)
Ergonomists
Fire safety officers
Food inspectors
Food safety specialists
Geneticists
Geographers
Geologists
Health promotion experts
Hydrogeologists

Hydrologists
Hygienists
Information scientists
Laboratory assistants/technicians
Marine scientists
Materials technologists
Medical specialists
(with postgraduate qualifications
in the public health area)
Meteorologists
Microbiologists
Noise inspectors
Nuclear safety managers
Nutritionists
Occupational health nurses
Occupational health physicians
Occupational hygienists
Physicists
Political scientists
Pollution inspectors
Psychologists
Public health nurses
Public health physicians
Public health veterinarians
Public relations experts
Risk assessors
Rural and urban planners
Safety inspectors
Sanitary engineers
Sanitary officers
Social scientists
Social workers
Soil scientists
Statisticians
Technical assistants
Toxicologists
Transport planners/managers
Water quality inspectors
Zoologists

Fitzpatrick, M. (2002). Environmental Health
Services in Europe 6:

***The development of professional
associations***

World Health Organization, Regional Office for
Europe.

AIM: A novel approach to comprehensive review and promotion

With the aim of providing **younger generations of graduates** and the **wider professional** and **general public** a comprehensive review of **public and environmental health development**, the Chamber of Public and Environmental Health Professionals of Slovenia / Institute of Public and Environmental Health have developed an online platform entitled **“Historia Sanitaria”**



METHODS: A novel approach to comprehensive review and promotion

Two approaches for data collection were applied

- available **online data**
- considered the relevance for **public and environmental health** area in general
- relevance for the **professionals in Slovenia**, who integrate public health and environmental health area by their professional work, was also considered

- we contacted members of **EFEH/IFEH and EUPHA** to provide us with contributions relevant for their countries



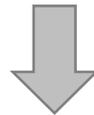
RESULTS: Existing approaches

Limitation of existing approaches

- one discipline - mainly in the field of public health
- very general or very specific for one country



A novel approach to **comprehensive review**
and **promotion of public and environmental health**



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Complete Guide Through Sanitarian History

RESULTS: Existing approaches

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Public health

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Public health is "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting human health through organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals."^[1] Analyzing the health of a population and the threats is the basis for public health.^[2] The "public" in question can be as small as a handful of people, an entire village or it can be as large as several continents, in the case of a pandemic. "Health" takes into account physical, mental and social well-being. It is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, according to the World Health Organization.^[3] Public health is interdisciplinary. For example, epidemiology, biostatistics and health services are all relevant. Environmental health, community health, behavioral health, health economics, public policy, mental health and occupational safety are other important subfields. Public health aims to improve the quality of life through prevention and treatment of disease, including mental health. This is done through the surveillance of cases and health indicators, and through the promotion of healthy behaviors. Common public health initiatives include promoting handwashing and breastfeeding, delivery of vaccinations, suicide prevention and distribution of condoms to control the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Modern public health practice requires multidisciplinary teams of public health workers and professionals. Teams might include epidemiologists, biostatisticians, medical assistants, public health nurses, motivators or medical microbiologists. Depending on the need environmental health officers or public health inspectors, toxicologists, and even veterinarians might be called on.^[4] Access to health care and public health initiatives are difficult challenges in developing nations. Public health infrastructures are still forming.

Contents [hide]

- Background
- Current practice
 - Public health programs
 - Applications in health care
 - Implementing effective improvement strategies
 - Public Health 2.0
- Developing countries
 - Sustainable Development Goals
- Education and training
 - Schools of public health - a US perspective
 - Degrees in public health
- History
 - Early History
 - Modern public health
 - Public health legislation
 - Epidemiology
 - Disease control
 - Country examples
 - France
 - United States
 - Mexico

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Print/export

Create a book

Download as PDF

Printable version

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons

Languages

العربية

Deutsch

Español

עברית

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Environmental health

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Ecological health or Ecosystem health

For the medical journal, see Environmental Health (journal)

This article's **lead section may not adequately summarize its contents**. To comply with Wikipedia's lead section guidelines, please consider modifying the lead to provide an accessible overview of the article's key points in such a way that it can stand on its own as a concise version of the article. (discuss) (January 2015)

Environmental health is the branch of public health that is concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment that may affect human health. Health is the science, practice, and study of a human's well-being and their health and preventing illnesses and human injuries. Other terms referring to or concerning environmental health are **environmental public health**, and **public health protection / environmental health protection**. Environmental health and environmental protection are very much related. Environmental health is focused on the natural and built environments for the benefit of human health, whereas environmental protection is concerned with protecting the natural environment for the benefit of human health and the ecosystem. Research in the environmental health field tries to limit the harmful exposures through natural things such as soil, water, air, food, etc. ^[1]

Contents [hide]

- Definitions
- Environmental health profession
- Disciplines
- Concerns
- Information
- Mapping
- See also
- References
- Further reading

Definitions [edit]

Environmental health has been defined in a 1999 document by the World Health Organization (WHO) as:

Those aspects of the human health and disease that are determined by factors in the environment. It also refers to the theory and practice of assessing and controlling factors in the environment that can potentially affect health.

Environmental health as used by the WHO Regional Office for Europe, includes both the direct pathological effects of chemicals, radiation and some biological agents, and the effects (often indirect) on health and well being of the broad physical, psychological, social and cultural environment, which includes housing, urban development, land use and transport.^[2]

As of 2016 the WHO website on environmental health states "Environmental health addresses all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviours. It encompasses the assessment and control of those environmental factors that can potentially affect health. It is targeted towards preventing disease and creating health-supportive environments. This definition excludes behaviour not related to environment, as well as behaviour related to the social and cultural environment, as well as genetics."^[3]



Newspaper headlines from around the world about polio vaccine tests (13 April 1985)



FEMA/EPHA Hazardous Materials Team removing hazards left in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, 2005.

RESULTS: Existing approaches

ScienceDirect Journals Books Andrej Ovca Brought to you by CTIK Ljubljana

History of Public Health

Related terms:
Infectious Disease, Traditional Chinese medicine, Tuberculosis, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Paper, Public Health Policy, Chronic Disease, Smallpox, Disease Prevention, Vaccination

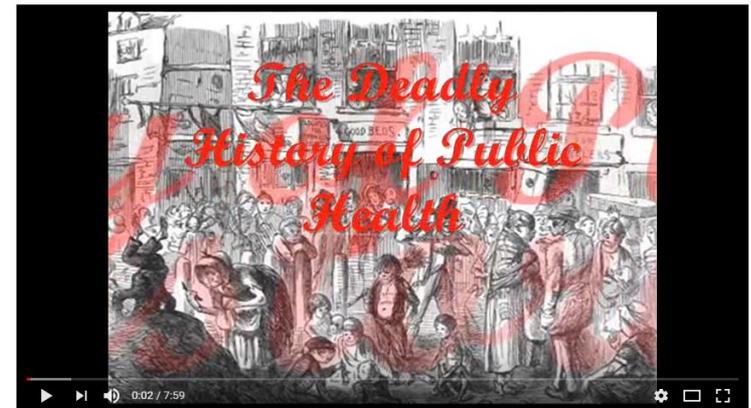
Learn more about History of Public Health

A History of Public Health

Theodore H. Tulchinsky MD, MPH, Elena A. Varavikova MD, MPH, PhD, in *The New Public Health (Third Edition)*, 2014

Expanding the Concept of Public Health

Theodore H. Tulchinsky MD, MPH, Elena A. Varavikova MD, MPH, PhD, in *The New Public Health (Third Edition)*, 2014



The Deadly History of Public Health

85.926 ogledov

102 16 SKUPNA RABA



worcesterjonny

Otajvljeno je bilo 27. mar. 2009

NAROČI 6,6 TIS.

Public health provision was completely transformed as the 19th century progressed. Overcrowding, dirt, poverty and disease went hand in hand at the century's start, but by the 1900s energetic social reformers had comprehensively turned things round.

POKAŽI VEČ

Centre for History in Public Health

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Promoting and undertaking high quality research in order to contribute to the development of the historical discipline and to historical understanding in the field of public health policy.

Welcome to the Centre for History in Public Health

The Centre for History in Public Health (CHPH) was established in 2003, with its origins in the AIDS Social History Programme at LSHTM in the late 1980s. Its location within a multidisciplinary public health institution in central London is key to its

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RESULTS: HISTORIA SANITARIA

Online platform

- <https://www.wiki.sanitarc.si/>



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1524 – First ordinances for control of human creta

1599 - 1500, United States of America

1527 – First pumps for water supply

1599 - 1500, Germany

1543 – Water supply and sewage plant (with farm) at Bunzlau (Silesia)

1599 - 1500, Germany

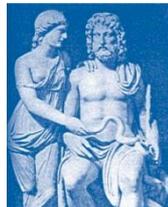
1558 – Luigi Cornaro publishes treatise on personal hygiene

1599 - 1500, Italy, United States of America

1593 – Eli overcrow

1599 - 1500, U

About Historia Sanitaria



"Historia Sanitaria" is designed in online form so that we can chronologically arrange landmark events and achievements of individuals in the field of sanitary profession.

Articles by year

From 2017 to 2000

1999 - 1900

1899 - 1800

1799 - 1700

1699 - 1600



Austria

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Croatia

France

Germany



Articles by country



RESULTS: HISTORIA SANITARIA

Online platform

- important **historical / current events** and **achievements** of individuals are chronologically arranged across different time periods.

Articles by year

From 2017 to 2000

1999 - 1900

1899 - 1800

 1899 – Sir Ronald Ross demonstrated that malaria could be controlled by mosquito control
7. 4. 1899

 1899 – Hookworm eggs found in the stool
7. 4. 1899

 1898 – Rat flea identified as a carrier of bubonic plague
8. 4. 1898

all articles

Articles by country

Austria

 1786 – Protection of factory apprentices
14. 4. 1786

 1599 – Prohibited sale of milk, butter and cheese
14. 4. 1599

all articles

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Croatia

France

Germany



RESULTS: HISTORIA SANITARIA

Online platform

- 217 contributions related currently to the **nine different countries** in a timeline from the year 18 AD to 2017

Articles by year	Articles by country
From 2017 to 2000	Austria
1999 - 1900	Bosnia and Herzegovina
1899 - 1800	Croatia
1799 - 1700	France
1699 - 1600	Germany
1599 - 1500	Slovenia
1499 - 1400	Serbia
1399 - 1300	United Kingdom
1299 - 1000	United States of America
999 - A.D.	
B.C.	

The screenshot shows the website's header with the logo and navigation links (HOME, ABOUT HISTORIA SANITARIA, EDITORIAL BOARD, CONTACT US). Below the header is a horizontal timeline with five featured articles:

- 18 A.D. - Roman Engineer:** "Threecenton long ago reached their limit, and I see no hope of further development." *Frontinus was the career aqueduct of Nerva, and he wrote*. Includes a portrait of Frontinus.
- 97 A.D. - First book on water supplies**. Includes a diagram of a water supply system.
- Circa 50 A.D. - Purification of water**. Includes a diagram of a water purification process.
- 18 A.D. - Roman Baths (thermae) opened by Vipsanius Agrippa**. Includes a floor plan of a Roman bath.
- 643 - Compensation for injuries**. Includes a portrait of a man in a crown.
- 644 - Edict of Rotharus, King of Lombardy, for segregation of lepers**. Includes a map of Italy.



RESULTS: HISTORIA SANITARIA

Online platform

- Visitors can browse through the **published contributions**, either considering timeline or country of origin
- The developed platform is an **ongoing project**, which is expanding with new contributions whereas also already published are continuously updated and upgraded.



FOR THE FUTURE: HISTORIA SANITARIA

We would like to **invite all to participate** and to send us part of your history or current important achievements in the field of **public and/or environmental health**.

We are offering you a possibility for independent category dedicated to IFEH history as an equal part of portal Historia Sanitaria.

Website: www.wiki.sanitarc.si

E-mail: info@institut-isi.si



HISTORIA SANITARIA
Complete Guide Through Sanitarian History

CONCLUSION

More importantly than having a piece of paper, a diploma or a certificate, **professionalism** is derived from achievement and resultant recognition by peers, subordinates, the public and public policy leaders.



Larry Gordon • 2nd

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Albuquerque, New Mexico Area • 500+ 